

AMERICAN.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, BY H. B. MASSER & CO., SUNBURY, NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY, PENN'A.

NEW SERIES, VOL. 4, NO. 45.

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 5, 1868.

BUSINESS CARDS.

L. B. KARE C. J. BRUNER. BRUNDE & KASD. Attorneys and Counsellors at Law.

Chesnut Street, west of the N. C. and P. & E. Railroad Depot, in the building lately occupied by F. Lazarus, Esq.,
SUNBURY, PENN'A.
Collections and all Professional business promptly attended to in Northumberland and adjoining Counties.

BOYER & WOLVERTON. ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

SUNBURY, PENN'A. S. B. Boyer and W. J. Wolverron, respectfully announce that they have entered into co-partnership in the practice of their profession in Northumberland and adjoining counties. Consultations can be had in the Gruman. April 4, 1868.-1y

H. B. MASSER, Attorney at Law, SUNBURY, PA.— Collections attended to in the counties of Northumberland, Union, Snyder, Montour, Columbia and Lycoming.

Hon. John M. Reed, Philadelphia,
A. G. Cattell & Co.,
Iton. Wm. A. Porter,
Morton McMichael, Esq., "
E. Ketcham & Co., 259 Pearl Street, New York.
John W. Ashmead, Attorney at Law,
Matthews & Cox, Atterneys at Law,
Sunbury, March 29, 1862.

WM. M. ROCKEFELLER. LLOYD T. ROBRBACH ROCKEFELLER & ROHRBACH.

ATTORBULYS AT LAW. SUNBURY, PENN'A. OFFICE in Hanpt's new Building, second floor. Entrance on Market Square, Sunbury, January 4, 1868.

Teeth I Teeth I

J. R. CRESSINGER, SURGEON DENTIST,
Formerly of ASHLAND. O., announces to the citi Formerly of ASHLAND, O., announces to the citisens of Northumberland county, that he has located
in SYNBURY, for the practice of Dentistry, and
respectfully solicits your patronage. Special attention paid to filling and dressing teeth. Teeth extracted without pain, by using Narcotic spray—
which I have used for three years with perfect success and no injurious results.

Office in Rooms formerly occupied by Dr. J. S.
Angle, in Pleasant's Building, Market Square,
Sunbury, Pa. mar. 7, 58.

SIMON P. WOLVERTON PROBOE HILL. HILL & WOLVERTON. Attorneys and Counselors at Law.

SUNBURY, PA.

ILL attend to the collection of all kinds of elaims, including Back Pay, Bounty and Penalt, 1, '66.

G. W. ZIEGLER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
North Side of Public Square, one door east of the
Old Bank Building.
SUNBURY, PENN'A. Collections and all Professional business promptly attended to in the Courts of Northumberland and Sunbury, Sept. 15, 1866.

T. II. PURDY, PURDY & JAMES. ATTORNEYS AT LAW, SUNBURY, PA. Office in the second story of Dewart's building, ad-joining the Democrat office, on the north side of Market Square. Market Square.
Will attend promptly to the collection of claims

and other professional business intrusted to his care, in Northumberland and adjoining counties. November 9, 1867.

S. S. WEBER, THION."

ARCH STREET, between Third and Fourth Street WEBER & RUNKLE, Proprietors. June 29, 1867 .- 1y

ADDISON G. MARR. ATTORNEY AT LAW, SHAMOKIN, Northumberland County, Pa.

A LL business attended to with promptness and diligence.
Shamokin, Aug. 10, 1867.—Iy Dr. CHAS. ARTHUR, Womeopathic Physician.

Graduate of the Homosopathic Medical College of OFFICE, Market Square opposite the Court House. SUNBURY, PA. Office Hours—7 to 9—morning; 1 to 3—afternoon 7 to 9-evening. Sunbury, April 7, ly.

JEREMIAH SNYDER. Attorney & Counsellor at Law. SUNBURY, PA. District Attorney for Northum-berland County.

J. R. HILBUSH, SURVEYOR AND CONVEYANCE

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE. Mahanoy, Northumberland County, Penn'a Office in Juckson township. Engagements can be made by letter, directed to the above address. All business entrusted to his care, will be promptly

April 22, 1868.—1y JACOBO. BECK MERCHANT TAILOR.

And Dealer in CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTING, &c. Fuwn street, south of Wenver's Hotel, SUNBURY, PA.

G. W. HAUPT. Attorney and Counsellor at Law OFFICE in Haupt's new Building, on second floor Entrance on Market Square, SUNBURY, PA.

Will attend promptly to all professional business entrusted to his care, the collection of claims in Northumberland and the adjoining counties. Sunbury, January 4, 1888. C. A. REIMENSNYDER. ATTORNEY AT LAW, SUNBURY, PA.

All business entrusted to his care attended to promptly and with diligence. Sunbury, April 27, 1867. JNO. KAY CLEMENT.

attorney at law Business in this and adjoining counties carefully i promptly attiended to.
se in Market Street, Third door west of Smith
& Genther's Stove and Tinware Store, SUNBURY PENN'A. Sunbury, March 31, 1866.—Ly

JACOB SHIPMAN. FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE AGENT, SUNBURY, PENN'A.

Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Co., York Pa., Cumberland Valley Mutual Protestion Co., New York Mutual Life, Girard Life of Phil's. & Hart-ford Conn. General Accident.

TO BUILDERS.
WINDOW Glass and Building Hardware, at the lowest Cash Prices at The Mammoth Store of H. Y. FRILING.

REMEMBER Byerly's new Picture Gallery three doors west of the railroad, Market Square

INTRODUCED INTO AMERICA

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

FROM GERMANY, in 1835.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC. PREPARED BY DR. C. M. JACKSON, PHILADELPHIA, PA. The greatest known remedies for Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA. Nervous Debility. JAUNDICE, Diseases of the Kidneys, ERUPTIONS of the SKIN, and all Diseases arising from a Dis-ordered Liver, Stomach, or

IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD. Read the following symptoms, and if you find that your system is affected by any of them, you may rest assured that disease has commenced its attack on the most important organs of your body, and unless soon thacked by the use of powerful remedies, a miserable life, soon terminating in death, will be the result.

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dats or Webs before the Sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits, All these indicate disease of the Lineau or Digestive

Goofland's German Bitters is entirely vegetable, and contains no liquor. It is a compound of Finid Extracts. The Boots, lierbs, and Barks from which these extracts are made are gathered in Germany. All the medicinal virtues are extracted from them by a scientific chemist. These extracts are then forwarded to this country to be used expressly for the manufacture of these Bitters. There is no alcoholic substance of any kind used in compounding the Bitters, hence it is the only Blitters that can be used in cases where alcoholic stimulants are not advisable.

All these imbicate disease of the Liner or Digestive Organs, combined with impure bland.

Goofland's Berman Conic Egoliano & Oerman Come is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with van Santa Crus Ram, Orange, etc. It is used for the same diseases as the Bitters, in cases where some pure alcoholic stimulus is required. In a will lear in mind that these remedies are entirely different from any others advertised for the cure of the diseases named, these being windle preparations of motivated extensis, while the others are more depositions of run in mose form. The TONIC is decidedly one of the most pleniant and agreeable venedics ever effected to the public. Be lately explaint. It is a picture to take it, while the life-giving, exhibitrating, and medicinal qualities have caused it to be known as the greatest of all tonics.

CONSUMPTION. Thousands of cases, when the patient supposed he was afflicted with this terrible disease, have been cured by the use of these remedles. Extreme emaciation, debility, and cough are the usual attendants upon severe cases of dyspepsia or disease of the digestive organs. Even in cases of genatus Consumption, these remedies will be found of the greatest benefit. will be found of the greatest benefit, strengthening and invigorating.

DEBILITY.

There is no medicine equal to Horfund's German Bilters or Tonic in cases of Debility. They import a one and eight to the whole system, strengthen the ap-settic, cause an enjoyment of the food, suble the domain to digest it, purify the blood, give a good, much, healthy complexion, eradicate the yellow lings roms the eye, impart a bloom to the cheeks, and change he patient from a short-breathet, emaciated, weak, not nevenus invalid, to a full-faced, stout, and vigor-

Weak and Delicate Children are made strong by using the Bitters or Tonic. In fact, they are Family Medicines. They can be administered with perfect safety to a child three months old, the most delicate female,

These Remedies are the best

Blood Purifiers

trer known, and will cure all diseases resulting from bad blood. but blood.

Kep your blood pure; keep your Liver in order; keep your digestive organs in a sound, healthy condition, by the use of these remedies, and no disease will ever assail you.

THE COMPLEXION Ladles who wish a fair skin and good complexion, free from a yellow-ish tinge and all other disfigurement, should use these remedies occasionally. The Liver in perfect order, and the blood pure, will result in sparkling eyes and blooming checks.

CAUTION. Hoofand's German Remailes are examterfeited.
The genuine have the signature of C. M. Jerkman on the front of the outside nor space of each bottle, and the name of the article blown in each bottle. All others are counterfeit.

Thousands of letters have been reselved, testifying to the virtue of these remedies.

READ THE RECOMMENDATIONS. FROM HON, GEO, W. WOODWARD. PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 16th, 1867.

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. I find "Horfand's German Bitters" is not an inten-tioning beverage, but is a good tonic, useful in disor-ders of the aigestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of decility and scart of nervous action in the system.

Yours truly,

GEO. W. WOODWARD.

FROM HON. JAMES THOMPSON, Judge of the Sapreme Court of Pennsylvania PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 28th, 1866. I consider "Hoofland's German Bitters" a caluable medicine in case of at-tacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it. Yours, with respect, JAMES THOMPSON.

From REV. JOSEPH H. KENNARD, D.D. Paster of the Touth Baptist Church, Philadelphia. Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

Da. Jackson-Dear Sin :— I have been frequently requested to connect my name with recommendations of different kinds of medicine, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have it all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Billers, I depart for more from my usual course, to express my full consistion that for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In tone cases it may full; but wantly, I don't not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above sauses.

Yours, very respectfully,

Eighth, below Contex St.

Price of the Bitters, \$1.00 per bottle; Or, a half dozen for \$5.00. Price of the Tonic, \$1.50 per bottle; Or, a half dozen for \$7.50.

The Tonic is put up in quart bottles. Recollect that it is Dr. Hoofend's German Remedies that are so universally used and so highly recommended; and do not allow the Druggist to induce you to lake any thing size that he may say is just as good, because he makes a larger profit on it. These Remedies will be sent by express to any locality upon application to the PRINCIPAL OFFICE,

AT THE GERMAN MEDICINE STORE, No. 681 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia. CHAS. M. MVANS, Proprietor. Formerly C. M. JACKSOF & CO. These Remedies are for sale by Druggists, Storekeepers, and Medi-cine Dealers everywhere.

Do not forget to examine well the article you buy, in order to get the genuine.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Old Issue Over Again. Dearly as the American people loved Peace, many of them feared that the War would end too soon. There were periods in the Rebellion when Peace would have been a greater curse than a score of buttles fought on Northern soil, and the capture of a dozen Northern cities. Better that the Rebel flag had floated in 1863 over the old State House in Philadelphia, wherein the first Congress declared American Independence, then that the armistice had been granted which the Democratic party urged and the Rebel Government desired. Better, far better, that the war were raging now, with Grant still before Richmond, and Sherman at Atlanta, than that the people of the North had indersed the declaration of the Democratic party in 1864, that the war was a failure, and compromise with traitors a necessity. Peace hath her blessings, and War, even in the noblest cause, cannot be other than a giant evil; but false Peacs comes sometimes to a nation, crowned with thorns and robed in shame, offering short respite as the price of long misery, and perpetuating the strife which she pretends to end. Bloodshed is not the worst of evils. It is better that men should die than that principles should be destroyed. For such reasons many of us feared that peace would come too soon. After Bull Run the whole North repudiated the idea with indignation; the Union could not treat with victorious Rebellion. As the war grew older men trusted that victory would not come till Slavery had been abolished. Long before May, 1865, the loyal men of the United States were resolved that the Rebellion should be utterly crushed, and that the elements of treason should be extirpated. When Lee surrendered to Grant we thought that the Rebellion was ended.

Is it ended? No. From all parts of the South and from many men in the North comes the assurance that the War for the Union ended too soon. Their voices tell us that McClellan's weary and costly delays were not blunders; that Grant made an error when he closed up the war in the West, and forced the fighting in Virginia; that Sherman should have waited at Atlanta, and delayed for another year his triumphant march to the sea. Those magnificent combinations, by which the superior strength of the Union was brought to bear upon every point of resistance simultaneously, were fatal mistakes. We are taught every day that the war should have been indefinitely prolonged; that the Rebellion should have been crushed inch by inch, till its leaders had died in battle or fled from the country; till its armies had dwindled into bands of robbers; till it had been driven into the woods and swamps, to starve and perish where the negro had starved and perisned in the days when Rebellion was only an uplifted menacein that insulting hand which Slavery shook in the face of the Republic. Victory was as premature, we are assured, in 1865 at it would have been in 1862. Nothing was decided by the war, if

we may trust the defiance now hurled at us by the South. It has gone back to 1860, and proposes to begin over again. But there is a difference. In 1860 the country was warned that Rebellion would follow the election of a Republican President. In 1868 Rebellion is promised in case of a Republican defeat. The election of Seymour and Blair is to be the signal of another war. The Rebels of the South have made it unmistakably clear that they intend that a Democratic victory shall pay them for what they lost at Vicksburg, and Gettysburg, and Richmond. The Lost Cause of the South is found again, and lives in the Democratic party. The Rebellion declares that Grant did not subdue it, and that it is ready to fight again. Let us hear it speak. Frank Blair promises Revolution if he is elected. Robert Toombs declares that "the "Reconstruction acts are null and void, and "shall not stand. The grinning skeletons "that have been set up in our midst as legis-"lators shall be ousted by Frank Blair, "whom our party has expressly appointed "for that purpose." Said Howell Cobb: "In war we drew the sword, and bade them 'defiance; in peace we gather up the man-"hood of the South, and raising the banner "of Constitutional equality, and gathering around it the good men of the North, as well as the South, we hurl into their teeth "the same defiance, and bid them come on "to the struggle. We are ready for it, if "you are." Albert Pike calls upon the young men of the South to swear that the Susquehanna and Ohio shall be like rivers of tire, which no Northern Hun shall at tempt to cross and live. "Secession is not "dead," says Gov. Wise; "it is more alive "to day than ever. I support Blair because "he promises Revolution." J. M. Ramsey of Georgia declares that the true men of the South are ready to rally once more under the Rebel flag "and try the issue at the car-"tridge-box," and promises that there are men in the North who will lead their battalions. "If we are successful in the approaching contest," says The Mobile Tribune, we shall gain all that we lost in the 'Lost "The country is by far too large "to remain very long under one Govern-"ment," says The Memphis Appeal, and the 'day will come when the South will be in-"dependent," "By the election of Seymour "and Blair," says Gov. Vance of North Carolina, "all that the Confederacy fought for "will be won," The Mobile Tribune declares that "the great Democratic party will rise "in its might, and the dagger of Brutus "may aid in accomplishing our redemption from Radical rule, ruin, and usurpation, There are many Democrats at the North who believe," asserts The Mobile Register, "that the counter revolution will not be "complete without more blood letting; and

The Richmond Inquirer adds, "The white men of the Southern States have seen the day when they could use the bullet, and, "if God in His anger permit the necessity to "arise, they will use it again." With the skull and cross-bones of the 'Lost Cause' be"fore us," cries The Meridian (Miss.) Mercury, "we will swear that this is a White Man's Government. We must make the negro understand we are the men we were when "we held him in abject bondage." "Gen.
"Blair at the head of the militia will be a match for Gen. Grant at the head of the "regular army," boasts Gen. Ewing. The Georgia Democratic Convention declared: "There might once have been a necessity for the Rebels of Georgia to submit to the 'military authorities, but there is none now. The Democratic chivalry of the North are "marching to our rescue."

This is enough. We might fill columns with such shricks and jells of Rebellion, the echoes of 1861, but every day swells the is disgusting to the friend, abominable to evidence that the Southern leaders repudiate the good; insulting to those with whom we the surrender of Lee, and repay with plans associate; degrading to the mind; unprofiof a new war the generosity which saved table, needless, injurious to society.

them from the gallows. Whether it be right or wrong that treason deserves death, it is certain that the people of the North did not permit that question to be raised; in their magnanimity they put it aside, and required of traitors no indemnity for the past, im-posed no punishment for their crimes, but sincerity, till the attack upon Sumter proved the duty of the American people to profit by that terrible experience. We are warned by the Democratic party itself that its triumph means War; that it intends that Blair be criminal folly to despise. It is Grant who in full, represents in this contest the great cause which be represented in the war, and only by his election can Peace and Order be preserved and permanently established .- N. Y.

A Sermon on Fences.

BY BEECHER.

We have received from "Down East" a note from which we make an extract. The writer says that there is but little "preaching" in his neighborhood, and that what there is relates rather to the metaphysical quality of sin than to the actual forms which it usually takes. He therefore sends for a little bit of preaching, the following :

"My neighbor will not make his part of his fence sufficiently strong, and his stock will therefore break over and damage my crops. He heedlessly sets fire so that the fire spreads and burns up my part of the fence. He does not build the fence so destroyed, as he is in duty bound to do; yet lets his stock run in the opposite field, and they are every now and then trespassing on my fields. Now the laws provide for a re-medy by compelling him, if I bring suit, to make a legal fence, and re-build the part he so carelessly burnt. Now if I compel him by suit at law to do his duty, I make an enemy. My property is not safe, and in the end I would probably be the sufferer. I consider a dollar's worth of peace and good eeling with my neighbors worth a dollar, and a dollar's worth of justice obtained by compulsion by and through the law, is generally dearly obtained, costing two and of-ten ten to get one, beside bad feelings, asting sometimes through life. Is it my duty to bring suit for right when it will perhaps beget malicious retaliation? What course does the Scripture indicate ?"

Oh, sir, you could not have touched a topic that would thrill more hearts than this of fences? How simple the topic seems! tion? How little would an innocent stranger, Ger riding through a rural district, imagine that fences are instruments of injustice, engines of oppression, causes of quarrel! Fences not only separate estates, but divide families : they keep out cattle, but introduce feuds ; they protect land, but squander money in bitter litigations. To fill up the whole sub. ject of fences, with appropriate preaching, Gen. L.would require a sermon as long as an old fashioned Paritan discourse. In this particular case, we do not see that much is left for us. The writer has argued his case, and decided it rightly. Peace is more precious than gold among neighbors. Don't go to

law, if you can help it. Some men take medicine for every pinch and qualm and are never well. Some men take law for every little spite or right, and they never have any comfort of their lives.

What ! Shall a man give up his rights ? In a free country, a native-born American, and be afraid to stand up for his rights? It is true, that men ought to ascertain clearly what are their rights; and that they should see to it that, in the main, they are respected. But even this relates rather to such rights as involve a man's moral and civil standing. Cases may arise in which one should sacrifice his whole property, and his very life, rather than yield a just and important right. But in every such case there must be a clear and unquestionable reason

for such outlay.
On the other hand, many of our rights are not to be selfishly maintained—they are to be waived, yielded, given away, for the benefit of others. A man who keeps all his ights for his own use is selfish and unlove-

Define and authenticate your rights, and then, if you can make men happier, use them generously, and even forego them ! A mother's whole life is made up of a series of giving up her rights for the benefit of her children. Is any other name more noble among men than that of mother?

Yet, there may be cases in which a little aw will be useful to a neighborhood. If some strong and strogant man domi-neers until, by yielding to him, he has come to think that he can have everything his own way, it will be good for him and for the whole neighborhood if some smart, stiffnecked farmer will teach him a lesson at

If there be a mean and selfish nature in a neighborhood, who makes it a rule to go just as far as people will allow, and to filch and grasp whatever he can, it may be a duty to put up a fence of the law around him. But if a man is only careless and slow, and negligent, and yet really does not intend any harm, I think that I should mend the fence myself before going to law. Coax him, talk to him as plainly as you write to It is difficult to manage a man who has the right on his side, but where all the right is on your side, you ought to be able to manage any man.

Keep out of law! It will squander more

more fences than it puts in order. No better citizens live than lawyers. But, going to law is next to going to a grog shop. When a man begins, you never know when he will begging .- Exchange. It is best to keep your secrets to yourself

you may then feel sure they are yours, and that you are not arousing the jealousy of others or creating fears in your own mind that others know how to wrong you. Profane swearing never did any man good. No man is richer, or happier, or wiser for it. It commends no one to any society.

General Longstreet.

GEN. GRANT HIS CHOICE FOR THE PRESIDENCY. view with General Longstreet, in this man. sublimity we never saw anything to com-

ion, General James Longstreet, arrived in must believe so, if we can believe Frank Hotel. Imagine seated at a table a tall, Blair, Wade Hampton, Howell Cobb, the well-built man in a suit of black. The face leaders of the Democratic party North and South, and the unanimous voice of the Rebel press. In 1860 and 1861 these identical

The forehead is high and the eyes are grey threats were made by the same men, but and soft in expression. The mouth square the patriotic masses could not credit their ly cut denotes decision, and there is that quiet resolute air about him that reminded that the South was in deadly earnest. It is one of General Grant, whom he strongly the duty of the American people to profit resembles in looks and manner. Although suffering from an attack of fever, he bore himself resolutely above pain and conversed freely upon affairs in the Southern States .and Seymour shall establish the principles As a portion of the conversation bears diof the Confederacy. That warning it would rectly upon the coming campaign, I give it

Reporter-Do you think we will have better days in the Southern States? General Longstreet-Assuredly. The cot-ton crop has been very large this year, and we will soon have capital of our own to work upon.

Rep.-Suppose Seymour is elected, do you think we will have another war ! Gen. L.-I cannot say as to that; but I believe that if he is elected it will open all those old issues, and we will have trouble; but I don't think he will be elected. Rep .- What do you think of Grant?

Gen, L .- He is my man. I believe he is a fair man. I met him at West Point, I think he is above meanness. His silence is grand. Rep.-There is one thing I would like to

It is in regard to the negro. Gen. L. (smiling)-I will tell you all I know. Rep .- Will he keep his contracts in re-

gard to labor? Gen. L .- I can relate my own experience My men have worked well. They like to

have a white man come out in the field and tell them what to do. There was always a class of lazy men who would sit in their houses and give their orders. These men deserve to have trouble.

Rep .- And in regard to jury trials -- I ean negroes upon a jury bench? Gen, L.-In some cases that is bad-for instance, where an action involves an ac-count. Negroes generally are ignorant count. upon intricate matters of business. But if a district is disposed to do right with them. the jury may be divided-white and black. They (the negroes) soon learn, and appreciate the position.

Rep.—About negro supremacy? Gen. L.-Ah, that can never be; it is sily to think of it. They can never be strongr than they are to-day, and the whites of the South know it, but they are misled by the politicians.

Gen, L .- I advise my friends to accept them, and come into the Union, and try to bring about peace and prosperity. I told cheese is bored with skippers, the people of Alabama if they would not My love for you is stronger that be guided by the politicians they would

is a step towards bringing about the desired Chase was my man. I think if nominated be could have been elected, and the Southern people would rally about him without knowing it; I cannot vote for Seymour; but any way, I think good times are not very far distant.

A DISAGREEABLE BEDFELLOW.-Three gentlemen, while in Providence, on business, stopped at one of the best hotels of that place and asked the clerk to prepare a room for them-one with double beds, so than the trio could room together. The clerk answered that he could accommodate them if one would sleep with a stranger, as all the other rooms were occupied. After some hesitation one of the number said he was perfectly willing to sleep with the stanger. The trio were soon shown to their room, where they beheld seated on one of the beds, partially undressed, a gent, who appeared to be an excellent specimen of the genius dandy, as he stared at the new-comers genius dandy, as he stared at the new-comers through an eye glass which he held daintily and their habits of eating and sleeping are in his angers.

Our friend, who had promised to sleep

with the stranger, quickly disrobed himself of his outer garments, and after seating academies of mental, moral and physical himself on a chair beside the bed occupied by the dandy, commenced to scratch his head vigorously. This proceeding astonished the dandy; but his amazement was considerably increased by hearing our friend say to one of his companions-

for my head is very itchy !" The dandy started on hearing this, quickly dressed himself, and, with an expression disgust on his countenance, left the room. It is needless to say our friend slept alone that night.

Go TO FARMING .- A good living is what

comparatively few men succeed in making in village or city life, and yet nothing is nore easy of accomplishment on the farm. Besides, there is a pleasure in cultivating and embellishing the earth, improving and increasing its products, and thus adding to the aggregate of human happiness. Why, then, should young men hesitate to become farmers? It is both profitable and honorable. It is the nearest approximation to independence, that man, as a member of society, can make. A gentleman farmer-and all farmers are, or should be, gentlemenbelongs to an order of nobility that is not indebted to place holders for its installation, Keep out of law! It will squander more money than it will save. It breaks down more fences than it puts in order. No betand quit seeking third and fourth rate clerkships. In short, go to farming and quit exclaimed the justice.

COULDN'T TELL, -A darkey was examined in a Washington court, recently, to prove the identity of a white man. "Did you see the man ?" asked the attor-

"Yes, sah, I seed him." "Was he a white men ?" "Dunno, sab."

"Do you say you saw the man and can't and-" say whether he was white or black?" "Yes, sah, I seed him, but dere's so many white fellers callin' derselves niggers around here I can't tell one from todder!"

Such a Love Letter. We have read love letters heretofore, and The New York Tribune relates an inter- maybap, have written one or two; but for

pare with the following which we clip from Yesterday a chieftain of the late Rebel-on General James Longstreet, arrived in "My DEAR SALLY:-Every time I think answer this question in the natural and posed no punishment for their crimes, out demanded only security for the future. It was Peace for which we longed, and are we may be accepted the now to learn that we were wrong in seeking to establish Peace in the spirit of mercy rather than in that which demands an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth? We work was peace for which we longed, and are we remove the situation, and has used his influence to burn dasher. Sensations of unutterable stuntion, and has used his people and to lead them safely back to an enduring peace.—
Yesterday evening a reporter of the Tribune for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth? We work he was peace for which we longed, and are we was at home of the war he accepted the of you my heart flops up and down like a counterable stuntion, and has used his influence to joy caper over it like young goats over a stable roof and thrill thro' it like spanish needles through a pair of tow linen trowdence are believed for the following them of you my heart flops up and down like a counterable way at home of the requirement of the way at home of the way at home of the way at home of the stuntion in the and of you my heart flops up and down like a counter way at home of the way a mud puddle, so swim I in a sea of glory. Visions of ecstatic rapture, thicker than the a mud puddle, so swim I in a sea of glory.
Visions of ecstatic rapture, thicker than the hair of a blacking brush and brighter than culence, a satisfaction about corn gnawed the bues of a humming bird's pinions, visit me in my slumber; and borne on their inwisible wings, your image stands before me, and I reach out to grasp it, like an old pointer snapping at a blue bottle fly. When I first beheld your sngelic perfections I was bewildered, and my brain whirled_round like a bumble bee in a glass tumbler. My eyes stood open like cellar doors in country towns, I lifted up my ears to catch the sil-towns, I lifted up my ears to catch the sil-very accents of your voice. My tongue refused to wag, and in silent admiration I chicken and also corn. We are very glad drank in the sweet infection of love, as a to be able to say there is very high authority thirsty man swalloweth a tumbler of hot whisky punch. Since the light of your face well, and which, we are sure, cannot be unfell upon my life, I sometimes feel as if I pleasant to the corn and chickens. This could lift myself by my boot straps to the top of a church steeple. Day and night you are my thought. When Aurora, blushing like a bride, rises from her saffron couch;

"Remember, my dear professor, I am to "Remember, my d when the jay-bird pipes his tuneful lay in have ladies to dinner to-day. You have not the apple tree by the spring house; when the chanticleer's shrill clarion heralds the coming morn; when the awakened pig ways have a variety of little side dishes, ariseth from his bed and grunteth and goeth to his morning refreshments; when the with bones in the them; things they can drowsy beetle wheels his drowning flight at take in their fingers. In short, pickings; sultry noon tide, and when the lowing cows for I observe that ladies apply themselves come home at milking time, I think of thee: with delight to things they can pick .- And and like a piece of gum elastic my heart I observe, too, that they never look so seemed to stretch clean across my bosom, charming as when extracting the delicate seemed to stretch clean across my bosom.

Your hair is like the mane of a sorel horse powdered with gold; and the brass pins skrewed through your waterfall fill me with when they are wiping their lips and fingers unbounded awe. Your forchead is smoother than the elbow of an old coat, and whiter than seventeen hundred linen. Your eyes If green corn had been a French instead are glorious to behold. In their liquid of a Yankee dish, Savarin would undoubt depths I see legions of little Capids battling | edly have included it in his list of dishes; and tighting like cohorts of ants in old and with this high authority no lady need army crackers. When their fire hit me full be afraid to follow the dictates of common on my manly breast, it permeated my en-tire anatomy, like a load of bird shot would cob and chicken bone at her own sweet will. go through a rotten apple. Your nose is especially when we add that our opinion from a chunk of Parisian marble, and your coincides exactly with Savarin's.—Exchange. mouth puckered with sweetness. Nectar lingers on your lips like honey on a bear's paw, and myriads of unfledged kisses are like young blue birds out of the parent nest.

ierced through with doubts

Rep.—And you think it will come out all right?

Gen. L.—I do; the crops are large. The cotton crop is worth \$200,000,000. That is a step towards bringing about the fresh bacon in the tray, a lean pup hands.

You are fairer than a speckled pullet; weeter than a Yankee doughnut fried in sorghum molasses; brighter than the top knot plumage on the head of a muscovy duck. You are candy kisses, pound cake, and sweetened toddy altogether.

If these remarks will enable you to see the inside of my soul, and me to win your affections, I shall be as happy as a woodpecker in a cherry tree, or a stage horse in green pasture. If you cannot reciprocate my thrilling passion, I will die away like a There is a slow growing heauty which only poisoned bedbug, and in coming years when the shadows grow long from the hills, and the philanthropic frog sings his evening hymn, you, happy in another's love can come and drop a tear, and toss a clod upon the last resting place of-

ADVICE TO AMERICAN WOMEN. - Dr. Hall, speaking of the frail health and early fading of American women, especially in cities and too artificial and irregular. Our young wo-men are often trained in female boardingschools, which, with rare exceptions, are deprivations; while novel reading in secret and a smattering of everything in public, for making grape wine, I send you the fol-with thorough practical knowledge of noth-lowing recipe, which is so simple and proing, is the order of the day. From the time duces such excellant wine, that I hope every they leave school to marriage, nothing is one having grapes will try it; done to establish the constitutional to make "Jimmy, did you bring your fine tooth comb with you? If you did, lend it to me, how that may be preserved; no active teach pulp and skins in as much water as will pulp and skins in as much water as will be pulp and skins in as much water as will be a standard to make the skins in as much water as will be a standard to make the skins in as much water as will be a standard to make the skins in as much water as will be a standard to make the skins in as much water as well as which water as well as well as which water as well as which water as well as well as which water as well as well as well as which water as wel ing as to household duties, no invigorating cover them, mash them and strain through morning walks, no wholesome, elegant, and a coarse cloth, add this to the juice and put graceful exercise on horseback. The days in two pounds of brown sugar to each gal are spent in cating, in easy lounging, in lon; when the sugar is dissolved, pour the ceremonial visitings, in bexurious dreamings whole into a keg, having the bung open, over sentimental fictions; their nights in and let it stand where the temperature heated rooms or crowded assemblies of hot be about 70 degrees until fermontation and poisoned, if not putrid, air. No won- ceases; then bung tight, and let it rest for der that, with educations like these, the a month to settle, when it should be drawn girls of our cities and large towns fade away off quietly, the keg well washed, and the into the grave long before they reach the wine returned to it, adding one pound good maturity of womanhood.

An Incident of the Ban .- Some of the disciples of Themis in the rural districts often take a lofty flight,

"May it please the court," said a lawyer before a Dutch justice, the other day, "this is a case of the greatest importance. While is a case of the greatest importance. the American cagle, whose sleepless eye watches over the welfare of this mighty Republic, and whose wings extend from the Alleghenies to the rocky chain of the West,

was rejoicing in his pride of place—"
"Stop dare! stop dare, I say! Vat has
this suit to do mit eagles? Dish has nothing to do mid the wild bird. It is von sheep, "True, your honor, but my client has

rights here." "Ye client has no right to the eagle." "Of course, not, but the law of lan-"Vot cares I for de law of de language? guage-"

TERMS OF ADVERTISEN.

The following are the rates for advertising in the American. Those baving advertising to do will find it convenient for reference:

1 Square, t column,

square.
Auditors', Administrators' and Executors' Notices \$3.00. Obituaries (except the usual announcement which is free,) to be paid for at advertising rates
Local Notices, Society Resolutions, &c., 10 cents

OLD SERIES, VOL. 28, NO. 45.

| Description of the shower rates. | Advertisements for Religious, Charitable and Educational objects, one-half the above rates. | Transient advertisements will be published unti-ordered to be discontinued, and charged accordingly

CORN-COB AND CHICKEN-BONE ETIQUETTE, The great question, or one of them, now agitating fashionable society at the watersing places is, "Is it proper to eat green corn from the cob and take chicken-bones in the from the ear and chicken sucked from the bone not obtainable any other way. Some social problem, instead of solving it, and we,

SLEEP.—Exercise your body and your mind till you are tired, and no longer; sleep there ready to fly out and light somewhere till you are refreshed, but no longer; when Young blue birds out of the parent the bed becomes irksome, get up if circum-Your laugh ring on my ears like the stances permit; when again Nature calls for windharp's strains, or the bleat of a stray rest, follow her dictates and regard not the lamb on the bleak hillside. The dimples time or hour. In health, custom rules ; but on your cheeks are like bowers in beds of when sickness takes the helm, nature will roses, or like hollows in cakes of home made sugar.

I am dying to fly to your presence and a disposition to lie in bed beyond the usual pour out the burning eloquence of my love, hours generally arises from some derangement of the digestive organs. In sickness, Rep. -In regard to the acts of reconstruc- Away from you, I am melancholy as a sick of the patient is favored with sleep, nothing cat. Uncouth fears, like a thousand min- will so soon renovate and restore strength nows, nibble at my spirits, and my soul is when a nurse perceives her patient inclined to sleep, let everything give way, no matte what time it happens. A patient should My love for you is stronger than the smell never be awakened to take medicine; no of old butter, Switzer cheese, or a kick of a medicine can be so beneficial as sleep, which

> BEAUTY OF OLD PEOPLE.-Men and women make their own beauty or their own ugliness. Lord Lytton speaks of a man "who was uglier than he had any business to be," and if he could but read it every human being carried his life in his face, and is good looking or the reverse, as that life has good or evil. On our features the fine chisel of thought and emotion are eternally at work. Beauty is not the monopoly of bloom ing young men and of pink white maids comes to perfection in old age. Grace be longs to no period of life, and improves the longer it exists.

A traveler says there is a race of men at the extremity of South America of such enormous proportions that they mix their lather in a washtub and shave with a scythe The young fellow who makes engagements with the ladies only to break them off, is a

beau of promise.

RECIPES, &c. [From the Germantown Telegraph.] Grape Wine.

MR. EDITOR, -As this is near the season

FIVE GALLONS WINE .- Express the juice raisins-and if the wine does not seem sweet enough, two pounds sugar may be added to the whole. The necessity of doing this depends upon the kind and quality

of the grapes.

The wine should remain until the keg is wanted the next season, when it may be

bottled for use. FOR MAKING GITRON-MELON PRESERVES. -Cut the melon in what form you please; place in a kettle with water enough to cover, and boil until soft, previously adding a piece of alum; when done put to drain, and then place in a jar with sugar, an alternate layer of each; a pound of sugar to a pound When the sugar is dissolved, of lemon. boil, adding lemon and ginger root to suit

the taste. MINCED PICELES.-One large white cabbage, beacs, green tomatoes, gherkins, and green peppers (the veins to be cut out) without regard to quantity; chop them up I understand the Sthate and dat is enough your me. Confine your talk to the case."

"Well, then, my client, the defendant in this case, is charged with stealing a sheep, this case, is charged with stealing a sheep. "Dat will do—date will do. Your client is charged mit stealing a sheep. Just nine is charged mit stealing a sheep. Just nine ions, and throw in, and let them stand twenty four hours; then pour of the vine-gerson's to drink."